NAUVOO NEIGHBOR.

OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS; SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume I.—No. 22. Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, Sept. 27, 1843. Whole Number 74.

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR,

IS EDITED BY JOHN TAYLOR;

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY TAYLOR & WOODRUFF

At the corner of Water and Main Street, Nauvoo, Hancock county, Ill.

TERMS.—$2,00 invariably in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING,

One square, one insertion, $1

Every subsequent insertion, 37 1-2 cents.

A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor, (John Taylor,) POST PAID, to receive attention.

POETRY.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

THE PARTING TEAR.

Oh! lovely pearl is the gushing tear,
When friends have met to part,
It cometh from fount as crys'al clear
The true, confiding heart:
Oh! care hath been cruel and cold, I ween,
And bitter hath been its frost,
To him whose eye is dry at the scene,
The power to weep is lost.
How it c'ingeth then to the maiden's eye,
The tear of Youth's first love,
As she whispers forth the soft "good bye,"
To him who goeth to rove.
How it rusheth down stern Manhood's cheek
And his a staunch old heart,—
But its pride is bowed, its spirit meek,
When the last hour comes to part.
How it te leth its tale of Sorrow deep—
Of the heart-strings' severing pain—
How it make h the heart with joy to leap,
With its tale of meeting again,
It whispereth too of hope so bright.
All sadd'ning doubts denying—
It teacheth all will yet be right,
Upon true fa'th relying.
Speaking when no sound we hear
A thrilling voice hath that *parting tear!*

Cleveland, Ohio. Aug. 25.

Agricultural.

HEMP.

This article is now extensively cultivated in the West, and is destined to become one of the principle articles of production. The soil and climate of the upper Mississippi are well adapted to insure a large growth, and heavy staple. We recently saw a hand of hemp grown in Iowa by a gentleman from Kentucky, that measured eight feet in length. He gives as the result of his experience, the fact that his crops in Iowa have exceeded those raised by him in Kentucky, in *quantity* and *quality* the full amount of 20 per cent." We give below the process of *water rotting* extracted from a recent work upon that subject.

"The hemp after being cut, should lay a few days to wilt, but avoid getting it wet—it injures the color, and creates a loss in the weight of lint, when it has undergone its maceration. No hemp less than five feet should be water-rotted. When wilted, it should be immediately placed in stacks near the pools, or in the field. When the farmer is prepared to water-rot, he should assort his hemp and place each size of hemp in the pools, by itself: it produces a more regular rot. The hemp should be pushed clearly into the pool and weighed down with rock, or timber, by laying plank on the points and buts, and the rock or timber on it. It requires in September, five to six days, according to the temperature of the weather—in October, eight or ten, in November, fourteen to sixteen, and in December, from three to four weeks. To ascertain when the hemp has undergone its solution, there is a roughness on the surface of the bark. By taking out a few stalks from various bundles, it will be found that the roughness has left it, and it will be smooth to the hand. It must be taken out immediately and spread thin on the ground; and when it dries on one side, turn it over; if it gets two or three rains on it it is better, it washes off the gum which is left on the surface, and causes it to clean easier. When perfectly dry, throw it into shocks, or ricks, ready for breaking. It is necessary that they should not apply it too often to the brake; it requires more shaking and produces less tow; cleaning the staple well adds greatly to the appearance of the article.

From the American Farmer

BOTTS IN HORSES—MURRAIN IN CATTLE.

It is the duty of every person who has any experience in the treatment of diseases in that noble and useful animal, the horse, to communicate it to the public.

It was my province a few years since to have much to do with that noble animal, and of course among the numbers in my possession, I would find a number that would be diseased, and very often my experience would be taxed to find a remedy for some of the diseases to which they would be very often subject.

The most formidable disease to which this noble and useful animal is addicted, and there is none more alarming in its attacks is the botts.

I had consulted the highest authorities in the veterinary art for the treatment of this disease, and faithfully used the remedies laid down, without any benefit. I was induced from interest, and also for the very high regard which that noble animal, the horse, held in my estimation, to use every expedient in my possession, to cure this formidable disease. I had another motive—I had lost several very fine horses by this disease, which induced me to use and try every experiment which my ingenuity could invent, to arrest this disease among my horses, and prevent, if possible, its recurrence among them.

I am satisfied, and feel convinced, that I will offer to the public, an infallible remedy for the botts.

Some six years since, I purchased a very fine horse, but he had the appearance of laboring under some disease. I commenced a course of treatment, which I thought would relieve him, and which I had pursued in the treatment of some other horses which had the appearance of being diseased in a similar manner to the above mentioned horse, with decided relief; but in this case all my remedies failed of their desired effect.

I was induced to try the use of lime in the treatment of this case, as I was confident he was filled with grubs or bots, as he had discharged several. I commenced by giving him a table spoonful of slacked lime three times per week, in bread mashes. After pursuing this course near two weeks, the botts began to pass off in quantities varying from ten to twenty, which he would expel during the night, from his intestines. In the meantime his appetite began to improve; and in six weeks he was one of the finest looking geldings I ever saw. From that day to this, I have kept up the use of lime among my horses with decided benefit. As an evidence of its good effects, I have not lost a horse since I began to use it.

A large number of the botts which he would expel from his intestines, had the appearance of being dead. I was induced from this fact, to put some of them in a strong solution of lime-water; as I had frequently put them in spirits of turpentine, without producing an effect on them, but all those that I put into lime were perfectly dead in eight and forty hours.

Lime is a certain preventive in keeping cattle from taking the murrain. As an evidence of this fact, I have used it among my cattle three times per week, mixed with salt, for three or four years. In that time I have not lost a single cow or steer, or ox, by this disease; in the meantime, some of my neighbors have lost nearly all the cattle they owned.

I will give you a stronger case than the one above mentioned. One of my neighbors who lost all his cattle, had a neighbor living within two hundred yards of him, who had several cattle which ran daily with those that died, and his cattle all escaped. He informed me that he made it an invariable rule to give his cattle salt and lime every morning.

I have no doubt it is a sure and infallible remedy for botts in horses, and a preventive of murrain among cattle.

J. W. J.

Foreign News.

SPAIN.

The contest for the possession of power in Spain has terminated abruptly in favor of the revolutionists, and Espartero who, two or three weeks ago, held sovereign power undisturbed, is now an exile on board a British ship of war.

In consequence of this unexpected overturn having been effected by the joint efforts of the supporters of despotism and republicanism, it is not to be expected that the parties will harmonise; and accordingly rumors are current that dissatisfaction and difference of opinion already prevail in the councils at Madrid to a great extent, and it seems no way improbable that Espartero may be recalled in a short time to allay the disturbances that will take place.

In the unsettled state of government, in the destructive wars, and unceasing commotions which have prevailed in Spain for the last forty years, we have set before us in modern times an instance of the evil consequences which have occurred at different periods of our own history, when the regular succession to the supreme power was disturbed. The wars of England during the contest between the house of York and Lancaster, the long war of liberty in Scotland, from the death of Alexander III. till the consolidation of the government by King Robert Bruce, and the destructive civil wars which attended the minority of the successive members of the Stewart family who ascended the Throne, were a state of things similar to those in Spain, where life and property have so long been wantonly sacrificed, in the contentions of one ambitious faction to pull the reins of government from the other; while none of them have had the most distant intention of benefiting their country, or improving the condition of its inhabitants.

Espartero's government, whatever might be its merits or demerits, was at least clearly in the interest of England, and strongly inclined to improve the commercial relations between England and Spain. We have, therefore, a strong indication of the leaning of the Peel ministry towards despotism, or of its apathy to the interest of their country by its thus tamely submitting to the overthrow of a government which had previously cost so much British blood and treasure to establish. When the Melbourne cabinet gave active assistance to Espartero in his efforts to expel Don Carlos and absolutism from Spain, whatever might be thought of that policy by the people at large, the Tories, at least, gave a silent approval to every step which was taken; and now after the people of this country have seen so much of the fruits of their industry squandered in arms and ammunition, to set up a *friendly government* in Spain by one cabinet, in half a dozen years afterwards, they see another cabinet succeed which stands silently by allowing these efforts to be overturned, and the most bitter opponents of their nation invested with authority which is certain to be exercised detrimental to its interests.—Whether it be Christinos, or Republicans, that obtain the predominance in Spain, is to this country, in a national point of view, a matter of no consequence. Both of the parties detest England alike heartily, and there can be no doubt, but every act that can injure the commercial interests of England will be actively enforced.—*Glasgow Paper.*

From the London Morning Chronicle.

Letters from Barcelona of the 4th announce that the Junta of that town is in a state of open hostility with the Provincial Government of Madrid. It has refused to obey the orders which have been given to it by the Lopez cabinet, to suspend the demolition of the ramparts of the town, and has given orders that their destruction shall be completed.

Brigadier Castro, who has refused rank and employment, is preparing to leave Barcelona. The director of the Prosperidad, Mila de la Rosa, has been drawn out of the citadel, and has embarked for nobody knows where. Many families are emigrating from fear of assassination. The Governor of the citadel, Moreno de la Penas, has given in his resignation. The English steam-boat, the Locust, arrived at Barcelona on the 4th, and left again the same day for the Gibraltar station, where she will replace the Lizard.

Letters from Saragossa of the 4th inform us that Arragon is inclined to follow the example of Barcelona. A provisionary Junta has formed itself at Carinena for all Arragon. The Deputy Ortega has been appointed president of it, and had been installed on the 3J, at Almunia. Ortega has also been appointed commandant of all the forces in High Arragon.

Generals Concha and Figueras have been promoted to the rank of lieutenant-generals. The former is appointed inspector-general of infantry, and the latter inspector-general of the militia and captain-general of Seville.

General Concha entered Cadiz on the 31st. At that time the Malabar was still in the bay, having Espartero, who was ill, on board.

From the London Times.

STATE OF WALES.

Our reports from Wales continue to be as discouraging as ever. A twofold insurrection is still raging there; the one threatens life and property, and is daily assuming a more formidable character; the other is as yet nothing more than a strike of coppermen for wages. The latter has nothing of itself to cause alarm, but viewed in conjunction with the other, may, if continued, become dangerous. When it is recollected that last year the Chartist riots originated in a strike for wages, at the same time and near the same places which are witnessing outrages of the most violent kind, will communicate the spirit of disaffection from one part of the principality to the other.

REBECCA AND HER DAUGHTERS.

Notwithstanding the pressure of Horse, Foot, and Dragoons in Carmarthen and counties conterminous—notwithstanding the Rural Police that are to be, and the presence of a Bow Street Magistrate, and the Solicitor of the Treasury, Rebecca still persists in her gate smashing principle—defying Magistrates, Constabulary, and Proclamations. That she will succeed in all her objects is not to be expected—but in some she will succeed, and, in fact, has already succeeded. The system of gross robbery and fraud practised by the Carmarthen gentry in creating incomes for themselves, by multiplying, in all possible vexatious forms, the nuisance of Tolls, is likely to receive a blow from which it will not speedily recover, if ever.

Until we read of the achievements of the Welsh Amazon, we had not the least notion of the manifold impresions of the Rich upon the Poor in the county of Carmarthen, and we doubt not other counties in the Principality. Why, these Welsh Landlords are really as clever as our Grand Jury Jobbers used to be. And this is loyal Wales—this amongst the Protestants of Ancient Britain. Your Welsh gentlemen, indeed! Why, they swim, as far as we can spell them out, to be about as shameless, as heartless, as unprincipled a set of oppressors as ever cursed a country. But not one word of their misdeeds would be heard of but for the curious insurrection, the incidents of which we have for some time been recording. The robbery would have been still in the process of perpetration, if Rebecca did not take it into her head to smash all the turnpike gates in a county. She is a very naughty woman—that's a truth—but blessings on her handy work! She has lifted up the veil that shrouded the deeds of her gentlemanlike malefactors. She has shown what manner of treatment the poor farmers and workmen are subjected to at the hands of people who call themselves their superiors.

But it is not the toll nuisance alone that the Welsh farmers will have abated. Our life for it, they will not cry halt until they fix the tithe on the landlords' shoulders. But then we shall be told the Welsh landlords will enhance their rents. Not so fast, if you please. The present rents cannot be paid. And it is useless—absolutely utopian—prices of farming produce ruling as they do—to increase the rentle of Wales. It is screwed to the famine pitch. Notwithstanding the efforts of a rural population to grasp at land for the purpose of existence, there is a boundery beyond which no landshark can pass. There is no blood in the turnip. And we have not the least doubt that the Fixity of Tenure, of which the Welsh Farmers have already been speaking, will be heard of sooner or later, not only in Carnarvonshire, but in Buckingham and Dorset.

It is a remarkable thing—this Welsh Insurrection, altogether. It tells a tale of the frightful gulf between the upper and the lower Orders of Society. Hatred is the principle that prevails—deadly and indictive hatred. But is this true of Wales only? Into how many counties of England has the demon passion entered? Where is the county in which it may not be found?

This is the Sign. Would to God the People and their Rulers may read it rightly, before it be too late.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.

The continuation of alternate days of sunshine and rain which we have had for a month past, has in the early part of his week given place to apparently settled warm weather, which, if it but continue for two weeks or so, will place us in the busy season of an abundant harvest. Owing to the dropping rain of the last few weeks having been constantly accompanied by full summer heat, though not ripening rapidly, the crops were all the while making considerable progress towards maturity, and while the grain has been kept a little back thereby, the green crops have been rendered both abundant and early. To day the sun is very strong, and the wheat is fast assuming the golden hue. The heavy heads of oats too, supported by a long and powerful stalk, are fast whitening to maturity, and although the wheat may be a week or ten days later than we have seen it, the oats are likely to be ready about the same time, which will make that crop early. In this district of the country we have never seen the fields teeming with a more abundant crop of everything necessary for the food of man and beast: and all that is necessary is a continuance of the present fine weather to bring the fruits of the earth to maturity.—*Glasgow Paper.*

RECEPTION OF JAMES GORDON BENNETT BY THE REPEALERS.

At a Repeal meeting at Dublin on the 7th, a person who had for some time been sitting beside Mr. O'Connell addressed a Mr. Steele and handing him his card, requested an introduction to Mr. O'Connell. Mr. Steele accordingly presented the card, and intimated that Mr. James Gordon Bennett, of New York, was present. Mr. O'Connell replied, 'He is a person with whom I can have nothing to do; he is the Editor of the New York Herald, one of the most infamous gazettes ever printed, and I shall have nothing to say to him.' This,' says the reporter, 'was a reception that Mr. Bennett did not count upon, and he forthwith proceeded to take his departure. The room being very full, his movement was much retarded; but, by the aid of the Chairman, he struggled out, amid the groans of the meeting.'

Mr. O'Connell observed at this meeting that as some of the papers were already discussing his plan of a 'conciliative assembly,' he would remark that he had not yet decided what his plan should be; but he pledged himself to bring forward one before the end of the present year *that should be in strict accordance with the laws.* The 'rent' was not to be announced until the 8th.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

WEEDS LETTERS FROM ABROAD.

London, July 18.

Bank of England Described.—We availed ourselves this morning of the permission obtained by Mr. Wiggin, to visit the Bank of England. An official (Macer or Usher) with laced dress coat and three cornered hat, escorted us leisurely through an institution that is so potent in controlling and regulating the money pulsations of Europe. It is situated on Threadneedle street, but fronts upon half a dozen others, and occupies an irregular area of eight acres. There are no windows through the exterior of the building, light being supplied by skylights and open courts within. There is a clock, by which Bank time is kept, with dials indicating the time in sixteen different offices. The Bank with its various offices are open from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M. The Bank has its Printing office, Book-bindary, engraving office, &c. &c. Checks, blank books, &c. &c., are all printed within the Bank, as are the Bank Notes. In the room where the circulating notes are printed, there are eight Presses, all constantly employed, and which throw off about 8000 impressions daily.

We saw two presses rolling off five pound notes, and others upon the various denominations up to *l.*1000, which is the largest note the bank issues. The dates and numbers of the notes are supplied by smaller presses in another room. The paper is delivered to the presses counted (a hundred sheets at a time) and when worked and returned, another hundred sheets are given. Pressmen work five hours and earn from two to three guineas a week. In the office where redeemed notes are examined, cancelled, &c., 133 clerks are constantly employed. When we entered this room our attendant was sharply reprimanded for bringing strangers there, but on being informed that it was 'the Governor's order,' we were allowed to pass. Forty thousand different notes are frequently sent to this office, to be cancelled in a day.

The bank you know never re-issues a note. When returned to the counter for payment, a note is cancelled, filed away, to be burnt at the expiration of ten years. The armory of the Bank contains an hundred stand of muskets, with pistols, cutlasses, hand grenades, &c. &c., and has a night guard 38 strong. In the office where the bank notes are counted into parcels, tied with twine and laid in pigeon holes, we found five staid, methodical, matter of-fact looking clerks, whom you would trust for their faces. One of these old chaps, with the precision of 'old Owen' and the good nature of 'Tim Linkenwater,' took his keys and unlocked the depositories of paper wealth. The 'rags' of each denomination were in seperate parcels. When we came to the 'high number' he placed four packages in my hand, and remarked, 'you now hold £4,000,000 sterling in your hand, sir,' Yes, I was actually in possession of twenty millions of dollars, a sum much larger than the whole estate of John Jacob Astor! But it all returned to its pigeon hole, and left me a happier man than those who are encumbered with over grown fortunes.

Another of the old clerks opened the golden dormitories, where repose an endless number of bags, each containing 800 sovereigns. We were next and finally conducted to a subterranean region enriched by gold and silver bullion. Here bars of the precious metal were as plentifully heaped as those of iron and steel are in the stores of our friends Benedict, Townsend and Corning.—The silver we did not meddle with, but we handled bars of Gold, each weighing eight thousand pounds sterling, that were piled in barrow loads of seventy thousand pounds sterling each. Much of this bullion was recently received from China as an instalment upon the sum John Bull makes the Celestials pay for their obstinate refusal to take opium. The Bank of England has now, in paper and specie, nearly eight millions of pounds sterling. There are eight hundred persons, in its various departments, constantly employed within its walls.

For the Neighbor.

EDUCATION.

Mr. Editor:—

No estimate can be made upon the worth of education; yet there are kinds of learning that bear the name of education, which fall far short of meriting the appellation. As to what constitutes a *correct* education, we have our peculiar predilections.

Adorn a man with all the artificial knowledge that ever embelished the minds of the most illustrious,—so that he will be able to throw over his path through life all those captivating charms that are calculated to win the friendship of the world and bow it before the shrine of his machinations;—that he can throw over the learned page the bright sun-shine of science,—soar to the heavens and traverse the airy path of the sky—winding through a boundless maze of unvisited space—and read the mysteries of the unnumbered luminaries of the aerial constellation,—extract Nature's hidden treasures from the bowels of the earth, to enrich a Republic or adorn the Thrones of Kings;—that he can dive into the lowest recesses of the fearful deep and draw sublime morals from its dark and watery chambers, describe the wide domain of Ocean, as it thunders at the base of some rock-studded promontory, and mingles its far-off roar of mountain waves with the deep monotony of the muttering tempest,—still he may lack a correct education.—Though his literary beauties be as lofty and sublime as Virgil's, and his Muse sing as melodious as Milton's, Pope's, and others of the departed *literati*;—though his brow be garlanded with academic honors and festooned by the bestowed polish of refined Alma Mater;—though he can tell of dilapidated empires,—of nations slumbering in ruin—mouldering monuments and crumbling tombs,—of antique columns, rising in aged dignity to the skies, as if brooding over the decomposing relics of departed greatness, that lie strewn over a wide domain of ruin, once the seat of luxury and national opulence;—though he can, by dint of genius, merge into the primitive forests of our native America, and tell posterity of the wonders which Nature's Great Artificer created there in the gladsome morn of primeval Time;—though he dwell upon its romantic scenery, towering mountains, quiet vales and star-lit dells,—its murmuring rivers, purling brooks and far-leaping waterfalls,—still, still he may not possess a correct education.

When we speak of incorrect education, we allude to that kind of education that dedicates the mind to the reign of bigotry—closes up the avenues to reason—throws over the mind the impenetrable veil of superstition—makes the intellect the pampered slave of an unholy ambition, and crushes everything that is liberal, patriotic, noble, lofty and generous in the human family. We are an advocate of education; but of a different kind from that which raises over the heads of freemen an aristocratical oligarchy, and fills our world with foppish arrogance and band-box frippery. The world is drinking too deeply of the waters of pride at the present day. Men have quaffed the sparkling waters of the golden goblet, until they have become too arrogant and supercilious to bow to the broad light of truth, when its lustre is reflected upon them; and whenever we wish to converse with them, the great barrier that their prejudice and traditional predilections instantly erect between us, makes our ascent to their reason wholly inaccessible. This has resulted from being educated in schools of ancestral traditions, where the mind has imbibed all the fulsome dogmas of modern theology. This should not be the case. The mind, to reason logically upon any subject, should be wholly divested of prejudice and pre-entertained notions. Every channel to reason should be unobstructed and the mind presented before the great mirror of Truth, open to conviction whenever incontrovertible evidences are presented. If it be different from this, we might as well attempt to hold converse with any species of the brute creation, or make our voice penetrate the impervious rock and bring it to understanding. Try to catch the "still small voice" of Nature, when the air is rent by the roar of ten-thousand cannon,—try to hear the unwritten song of the babbling rill that leaps at the immediate foot of some thundering cataract, and you will derive as much consolation as by arguing with a mind where reason holds no empire. In the great school of learned ethicks,—amid all the panorama of theoretical knowledge,—the mind is too apt to become warped in favor of some apparently plausible principle, which, when it is divested of the sophisms with which it is supported, and tried by the great standard of unvarnished truth, will appear a glaring dogma, the whole fabric of which will fall, with a ruinous crash, to the dust. The ductile mind, unguarded as it generally is, is too apt to mistake a rhetorical display of sophisticated reasoning, for that which is sound and logical. Thus the student is beguiled along by the beauty of diction and elegance of scholastic style, until he is bewildered; and, overwhelmed by an avalanch of dogmas, he cannot call reason enough to his aid to discriminate between sophistical and sound arguments. By degrees he becomes so warm in his panegyric of favorite authors, that they are readily set down

ox orthodox,—with all their sophisms [illegible] low reason,—and many pernicious volumes to advance any argument that does not harmonize with the views displayed in the volumes, they are put down as fabulous, without taking them into consideration for a moment. Thus the mind grows gradually up in error—false education—an education that will sweep away everything that is correct, sound and permanent from the mind and close its doors against the ingress of every principle that is not found upon the pages of his favorite author, so completely is he

"——by the glare of false science betrayed,
That leads to bewilder and dazzles to blind."

This kind of education we disapprobate; but are in favor of an education that will embrace a principle of truth as quick from Tom Paine, Baron Monchausen, Robinson Crusoe, or Sinbad, the sailor; as it would from the most learned writer in metephisics. Not that we would advocate the reading of improper or immoral books;—we only make this remark to illustrate our position;—that truth ought to be embraced and a good principle inculcated wherever it may be found. Is not a diamond of as much value found in a Hovel, as it would be if found in a Palace? Is not a good principle equally as good couched in an Almanac as the same principle would be if read from the pages of Holy Writ?—Certainly it is; yet we very much question whether some men of the present age,—educated in schools of modern theology—where metephysical dogmas are invented by dint of some literary legerdemain,—would not run half a mile to procure the work of some popular commentator, when the identical article desired might be found, upon the shelf, extracted into Webster's Spelling Book! This kind of nice education we abominate. In short, we are in favor of that kind of education that will "Try all things, hear all things, prove all things, and hold fast that which is good":—that will weigh every principle, hear every argument and embrace only those which are genuine. L.

Foreign News.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

TEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Britannia, Capt. Hewitt, arrived at Boston on Sunday morning, with dates from Liverpool to the afternoon of the 19 ult., and London to the 18th. On the arrival of the Express of Messrs. Herndon & Co. we issued an Extra with a full summary of the news. The markets generally seem to have improved. Among the arrivals we observe the name of Horsley Palmer, Esq., late Governor of the Bank of England. Mr. J. W. Wallack, and Capt. W. A. Spencer and Com. Bigelow, of the U. S. N.

Parliament has been unusually busy in discussing and acting upon various questions of interest. In the debate on Irish affairs Lord Brougham spoke of the speeches of "a *person* named Tyler *said* to be the son of the Accidental President of the United States"—but passed them over by saying that "no one was answerable for the fooleries—the excessive fooleries, of his family.". He refused to believe that President Tyler was the author of the Repeal letter published over his name. A spirited debate was had upon the Washington Treaty as connected with the surrender of fugitive slaves. The Attorney General gave his opinion that they could not be surrendered. Lord Palmerston made a very able speech on the affairs of Servia into which he wove a fierce assault on the Government. Mr. D'Israeli followed in the same strain, and took the house by surprise with a speech of great ability and independence. In the debate upon the state of Irish affairs the do nothing policy of the Government has been attacked with great bitterness.

Parliament was to be prorogued by the Queen in person on the 24th ult.

The steamship Caledonia, Capt. Lott, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool on the 13th ult.

During the week previous to the sailing of the Britannia, the underwriters at Lloyd's had received accounts containing information of twelve melancholy shipwrecks, attended with a very serious loss of human life.

A turn-out of the operatives at Ashton under Lyne, near Manchester, had occurred—but was followed by no serious results.

In Wales, the disturbances still continue. Some concession has been made to the demands of the disaffected, but this seems only to increase the discontent.

In Ireland, the Repeal agitation continues with unabated zeal and success. The greatest gathering that has yet been held took place on Tara Hill, a place remarkable in Irish history, on the festival of the Assumption. A most spirited and interesting account of this great demonstration will be found in the letter of our special correspondent in another column. The accounts given of this great meeting in all the papers represent it as having possessed the deepest and most momentous interest.

Mr. Dennis John Blake, recently dismissed from the Customs, has been arrested on a charge of having defrauded the government to the amount of £320,000. He had recently retired to a fine estate in Dublin.

Letters have been received by O'Connell and read at the Repeal meetings, from sympathizers in France, offering aid and shelter if it shall be needed to the Repealers of Ireland.

The dismissal of Justices still continues.

A riot occurred at a fair near Galway on the 1st ult. Two persons were killed by the firing of the police, and several others were badly wounded.

Mr. Hogan, the Irish sculptor, has been engaged to furnish a statue of O'Connell, to be placed in Conciliation Hall.

In Scotland the August Commissioners of the established Church voted 61 to 33 to approve Lord Aberdeen's bill as it stands. Rev. Dr. Cunningham, late Minister of Trinity College at Edinburgh, had preached his farewell sermon previous to coming to America to examine our literary and educational institutions.

From France, the news is of little interest. Queen Christina is still busy in striving to recover power in Spain, and rumors of the marriage of her daughter are still rife. The French have established a camp on the frontiers of Tunis to watch the movements of the tribes of that regency.

In Spain the junta of Barcelona is in open hostility with the Provisional Government of Madrid. The Governor of the Citadel has resigned. Subsequent accounts, however, state that the junta have submitted. Espartero has issued a proclamation declaring that he has been shamefully abandoned by his friends, and has thus been forced to seek refuge in a foreign country. He arrived at Lisbon on the 7th ult., but had not obtained permission to disembark. He had therefore sailed for England.

(From the Edinburgh (Scot.) Advertiser.)

SPAIN.

The latest accounts from Spain entirely supersede the interest of those received during the early part of the week. Madrid has fallen into the power of Narvaez; the only force on which Espartero could rely for maintaining his authority has joined the insurgents, and he is himself to all intents and purposes a fugitive.

These events have occurred with such astonishing rapidity that it is not easy to follow them. When our short summary of events was drawn up last week, Madrid was firmly held for the Regent, and the summons of Aspiroz, who encamped before it with 5000 men, treated with indignant scorn. On the 15th, according to preconceived arrangements, Aspiroz was joined by Narvaez with 5 or 6000 additional troops. But this circumstance failed to excite consternation in the city, as it was known that a fine army devoted to the Regent's cause, was advancing in pursuit of Narvaez, commanded by Zurbano and Seoane. This force was represented as composed of 15,000 men, and as animated with enthusiastic ardor for the Regent's service. The corps diplomatique, however, at Madrid, took the alarm, and, on Narvaez summoning the city to surrender, anxious consultations were held by the Ministers of the courts they represented as to the course to be pursued. Mendizabal, who in the Regent's absence took the chief lead of affairs, declared that he would defend the capital to the last—that when the walls were gone, the streets should be barricaded—and that when these were carried the remnants of the Regent's friends should fight sword in hand through the enemy, bearing the young Queen in the midst of them. The last private account from Madrid represented the inhabitants as full of zeal for the cause of Espartero, and full of hope that the division of Zurbano and Seoane would either defeat the insurgent forces, or compel them to withdraw. It was thought probable that Espartero might yet once more regain the ascendancy, and by a rapid march on the capital effect a junction with Seoane's division, and resume the offensive. These expectations were destined to be suddenly blighted by the receipt of the subjoined telegraphic despatch, the authenticity of which was at first doubted, though, as it would appear, without any good ground. It announces the entire destruction of the Regent's cause:

"Madrid, July 23.

The troops of Narvaez and Seoane encountered each other yesterday at Torrejon, and after an engagement of about a quarter of an hour the soldiers of both armies fraternized. Seoane and the son of Zurbano were taken prisoners. Zurbano made his escape, and concealed himself in Madrid.

We are assured that the municipality is going out at this moment to surrender Madrid unconditionaly.

The military are returning to their homes.

The troops of Enna, which pronounced themselves, are in possession of the posts. I am informed that Narvaez or Aspiroz will enter Madrid at five o'clock with his division."

The last accounts from the Regent are dated the 16th instant. He was then at Cordova with 1200 infantry and 600 cavalry. It is presumed he meditated an escape into Portugal. The last advices speak of the probability of the return to Madrid of Christina:

"Perpignan, July 25.

Brigadier Ameriller was at Fraga on the 22d, marching upon Saragossa, with 3000 men and eight pieces of artillery.

Our private letters from Saragossa of the 22d, state that Ortega had not more than 1200 men under his orders. A column of 600 National Guards, together with a battalion of the Regiment of Huesca, and two pieces of artillery, marched out, dislodged the insurgents from all their positions, pursuing them to the distance of a league from the city, killing 20 and wounding 35. 120 soldiers of Ortega's force passed over to the National Guard of Saragossa.

A reaction in favor of the progressists took place at Barcelona on the 21st inst. The National Guards, who wished to depose the patriotic Junta, were arrested and imprisoned in the citadel.

It is reported that the Regent had resigned, that the Cortes were convoked, the Lopez Cabinet installed, and that M. Salvandi and Queen Christina were preparing to leave for Madrid."

(From the Edinburgh (Scot.) Advertiser.)

THE RIOTS IN WALES.

Swansea, July 25.

On Saturday night a policeman of Swansea happened to meet a man, named John Jones, of Llettyfulbert, drinking at a public house in Swansea. After some time the man made use of some observations which led the policeman to believe that he had been a participator in some of the Rebecca movements. This induced the policeman to question him, and at length he admitted that he had been present at the destruction of three gates, viz: the Bolgoed, Pontydawe, and Llangavalloch, and that he could identify the parties concerned. On hearing this, the policeman took him in charge, when the mayor being sent for, he underwent a rigid examination, and gave the names of about forty persons, most of them highly respectable farmers, &c., residing near Pontydoulais and Llangavalloch. Warrants were then granted, and at twelve o'clock on Saturday night, Captain Napier, superintendent of the county police, late of the Rifles, with Inspector Rees and two other policemen, left Swansea and proceeded to the hills, where they succeeded in capturing two persons quietly, and brought them into Swansea; they then apprehended a third prisoner, whom they left in the charge of the two policemen, while Captain Napier and Rees went into the house of a farmer named Morgan to arrest the son. They had not been in the house a minute before the farmer's wife threw a saucepan of boiling water over the captain, which scalded his shoulders, and then attacked him with the saucepan with which she beat him about the head, and the son, John Morgan, a very powerful young man, having seized a sickle, also attacked Captain Napier with it, and wounded him on the head. A desperate struggle ensued, and Captain Napier drew one of his pistols, which was not cocked, the hammer being down, for assistance for Napier, for Morgan immediately grasped his wrist, and turning the muzzle of the pistol to Captain Napier's breast, pulled the trigger, but without effect. Finding his life in danger, Captain Napier immediately drew his other pistol and fired, and shot John Morgan, the ball entering the abdomen; the man, however having recoiled a few paces and felt the wound, immediately renewed the struggle with increased desperation, but the noise of the pistol having alarmed the policemen outside, they rushed into the house, where they found Captain Napier covered with blood, and succeeded in rescuing him and securing the prisoner, who was brought into Swansea and conveyed to the infirmary in the jail, where he was examined by Dr. Bird, who found that the ball had entered just above the groin, glanced upwards, striking the upper edge of the ilium, and lodged itself in the back, between the second and third rib, from which place Dr. Bird succeeded in extracting it.

On Sunday, in the middle of the day, the police, accompanied by the Mayor and two other magistrates, and thirty men of the Granadier Company of the 75th Regiment of Foot, again proceeded to Llangavalloch, and apprehended Mrs. Morgan, the farmer's wife, and her daughter, and in the course of the evening apprehended Mr. Vaughan, the postmaster and innkeeper of Pontydoulais.

This morning, and indeed throughout the day, the town of Swansea has been in a state of excitement, crowds of people filling the streets, particularly opposite the station-house, where the prisoners were confined, and which was guarded by the 75th Foot, and almost an entire stop being put to business.

Ten prisoners had by this time been brought in.

At nine o'clock a large meeting of the magistrates was held at the Town Hall, Sir John Morris in the chair; and the prisoners being brought down, I applied for admission, but was told that no one could be admitted until the final hearing.

The magistrates sat in deliberation the whole day, and at the close the prisoners were remanded.

The wounded man, last night, when I enquired, was doing well.

The utmost excitement still prevails.

On Tuesday the magistrates proceeded to the hearing of the charges, when the Morgan family were placed at the bar. After hearing the charges, the prisoners were committed for trial; a notification was, however, made that they would be admitted to bail in L. 200 each, and two sureties each in L. 100.

The wounded man is going on favorably.

(From the New York Herald.)

THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The punishment of national transgression may be often slow, but it is ever certain. Retributive justice, sooner or later, avenges the wronged, and pours upon the oppressor the full vials of his wrath. The iniquities of Great Britain are soon to be visited upon her. She has already passed that epoch of 'perilous greatness' which proved so fatal to the favored nations of antiquity, and from the centre to the extremity of her vast dominions, the premonitory symptoms of rapidly approaching dissolution, are intelligible to the most inexperienced observer of passing events.

Since the achievement of American independence, the growth of republican principles on the soil of the old world has been rapid—irresistible. In Great Britain, Catholic emancipation—the Repeal of the Test Act—the Reform Bill—the curtailment of the Irish Church Establishment—have been all splendid popular victories, each in its turn giving a new impetus to the progress of liberty, and strengthening the people in the great business of working out their independence. Nothing, however, more strikingly evinces the gigantic power into which the cause of justice and freedom has sprung, under the very shadow of the greatest monarchy on the earth, than the present Repeal agitation in Ireland. Hitherto the struggles of the oppressed people of that island were but the spasmodic twitches of hopeless servitude. Never altogether subdued, it is true, but efficient only in keeping alive the knowledge of the melancholy truth, that the iron hoof of a despotic, iniquitous government was crushing its victims. But very different is the struggle now.—The language of complaint, has given place to the bold, indignant remonstrance, and open, fearless, not-to-be-despised demands for redress. The aspect of the Irish nation in the former time excited sympathy and pity—now, admiration and awe. And surely there can hardly be presented a spectacle of greater sublimity than that of a whole nation standing in the face of heaven and of man, appealing to the universal sense of justice for the redress of centuries of unmitigated wrong, and avowing their fixed determination to be free amongst the nations of the earth.

What is the present state of the Repeal agitation? Crowned with a degree of success which the most sanguine patriot could never have anticipated. Gathering force and influence as it has proceeded, it has expanded from the streamlet which tumbled from its source among the hills, into the broad resistless river which pays tribute to the sea. Every week thousands are poured into the treasury of "the association"—the flame of patriotism illumines every hamlet and every cabin—the armed forces which the British government have been pouring into the country, have caught the enthusiasm, and cheer the "Liberator," as he passes through their midst—the Premier is paralysed—the "iron Duke," now in the days of his dotage, adds fuel to the fire by threatening preparations—the tythe system totters to its fall—every thing betokens the near approach of a most important revolution.

The influence of the Irish agitation on the other portion of the British empire obviously must be immense. The seeds of disorganization are springing up all over the land. The conflict between the few and the many has fairly begun.—There can be no doubt about the issue.

By the next arrival from Europe, we expect to receive a lengthened communication from Mr. Bennett, having particular reference to the progress and present prospects of the repeal movement, and the condition of Britain generally. We shall then be in possession of a cool, calm, dispassionate, and just view of the whole matter. An opportunity will thus be afforded us of recurring to this subject, which now engrosses so much public attention on both sides of the Atlantic.—Meantime, we repeat the expression of our desire for the emancipation of Ireland from the servitude to which she has been so long subjected. We trust that the time is rapidly approaching when the possession of liberty, of free institutions, good government, and moral and intellectual enlightenment, will elevate her to the highest rank in the scale of nations, and give her some resemblance to that highly favored description of the poet:—

Far westward lies an isle of ancient fame,
By Nature blessed—Hibernia is her name.
With gems her water, and her air with health;
Her waving furrows float with yellow corn,
And arms and arts her faithful sons adorn.

(From the New York Herald.)

THE RECENT REVOLUTION IN THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

The secession of upwards of five hundred ministers with their congregations, from the established church of Scotland, is one of the most remarkable signs of the times, and as may readily be supposed, has excited universal interest on the other side of the Atlantic. It is the first decisive blow against that cursed union of church and state, which has been cemented by the blood of an army of martyrs to the truth and liberty, and been one of the chiefest obstacles to the advancement of freedom in the mother country. More, perhaps, than any other event of the day, has it struck terror to the hearts of the supporters of the oppressive institutions of Britain. It has well prepared the way for the annihilation of the iniquitous church establishment in Ireland, which has for so long a period been the prolific source of discord and bloodshed.

Every incident in this great movement is interesting to the friends of human liberty, and the deliverance of religion from secular bondage, all the world over. We rejoice much to find that the calls of the emancipated churches for aid, have met with such cordial and general response. The people of Scotland have already contributed £300,000, the city of London upwards of £50,000, the North of Ireland £40,000, and almost all the continental reformed churches have testified their sympathy in an equally substantial and efficient manner. Numerous acts of individual munificence to an extraordinary extent, evince the remarkable enthusiasm which exists. In our own city the feeling amongst our Scottish fellow citizens is very ardent. James Lenox and John Johnstone, merchants of great wealth and respectability, have each contributed the sum of $2,500, and other instances of great liberality might be mentioned.

All this is very gratifying. We cannot but rejoice in the destruction of systems of iniquity "by law established," and in the re-organization of one of the most important churches of Christendom, we would fain perceive the harbinger of a better day, when Christians of different denominations will live in harmony, no longer disgrace humanity and their faith, by bigotry, intolerance, and fanatic hatred of each other.

THE ALBION BALLOON: AERIAL VOYAGE TO THE CONTINENT.—On Friday morning last Mr. Charles Green, jun., made an ascent in his new balloon, called the Albion, with the determination of proceeding to the continent. The ascent was made from the grounds of the Commercial Gas-works, at the World's-end-bridge, Stepney. The gas used on the occasion was manufactured expressly for the purpose. The balloon was inflated through a pipe about six inches in diameter; and, though it is capable of holding 26,000 cubic feet of gas, it was filled in an hour. During the time occupied by the inflation, Mr. Green and Mr. Alfred Bradley, who was to accompany him on the intended trip, together with the directors, partook of a cold collation. The moment it was announced that all was ready, Messrs. Green and Bradley, after partaking of a parting glass, stepped into the car in high spirits. Mr. Green, having arranged the economy for the management of the machine, gave the word 'Let go", and, the ropes being cut away from the car, the balloon rose gradually and majestically, amidst the cheers of the assembled crowd out side. It ascended steadily to a considerable height, where it remained apparently stationary for some minutes, Mr. Green and his adventurous companion being seen waving their flags. It then crossed the Thames, and took a direction towards the Sussex coast, and, the wind blowing gently, it was wafted slowly along, until, ultimately, it was lost to view. The intention of Mr. Green was to test the powers of his balloon by attempting to cross the British Channel, and land, as occasion might serve, on some part of the continent; and from the favourable state of the weather, and his well known aeronautic skill, and the confidence expressed by him previous to his entering the car, there is every reason to believe he would be enabled to accomplish his design.

A Perfect Sydney Smith in Petticoats.—Queen Elizabeth's indignation at the marriage of her bishops carried her almost beyond the bounds of delicacy, and when Archbishop Parker remonstrated with her on what he called the 'Popish tendency,' of a prohibition, which was peculiarly offensive to him as a married man, she told him, 'she repented of having made any married bishops,' and even spoke with contempt of the institution of matrimony altogether. It is well known that the first time the Queen honoured the archiepiscopal palace with a visit—on which occasion an enormous expense, and immense trouble and fatigue, had been incurred by the primate and his wife; instead of the gracious word of acknowledgment, which the latter naturally expected to receive at parting from the royal guest, her Majesty repaid her dutiful attention with the following insult: 'And you,' said she, 'madam I may not call you, mistress I am ashamed to call you: but, howsoever, I thank you.' Elizabeth looked as sour on bishops' daughters as she did on their wives; and having heard that Pilkington, Bishop of Durham, had given his daughter in marriage a fortune of £10,000, equal to the portion bequethed by her father, Henry VIII. to her and her sister, she scotched the see of Durham of a thousand a year, and devoted the money to her garrison at Berwick.—*Agness Strickland's Queens of England.*

Horrible Case: Sentence of Death.—At the Stafford assizes, on Wednesday last, before Justice Maule, Charles Higginson, aged 26, was tried for the wilful murder of his son on the 2d April last. It appeared that the prisoner, who is described by the reporter as a man of dull and stolid look, was a widower. He had but one child, a little boy, aged five years. This little fellow he put out to board, but was unable to pay the charge, one shilling and sixpence a week, for his maintainance. He was told that he must remove him, which he did, borrowing a spade from the parties by whom alone the poor boy had been supported. The prisoner reappeared without the child, and gave such answers to repeated inquiries made respecting him that suspicion was excited. At length, he said his son had died as he was taking him through the wood, and he had buried him there. Search was made, and, near a gate, some fresh soil was observed, upon turning up which the body of the poor boy was found about ten inches below the surface. There was a handkerchief over the eyes, and another very tightly bound over the mouth. There were contusions on the head, but no fractures. From the state of the lungs, the surgeon thought he had died of suffocation. The surgeon having given his evidence, the prisoner, was asked if he had any questions to put to him. He replied, "I put the child in alive." A thrill of horror run through the court at this declaration. The Jury found the prisoner guilty, and the Judge immediately passed sentence of death upon him, holding out no hope of mercy.

Progress of Enterprise in the West. A very interesting meeting took place at Alleghany on Saturday last, for the purpose of adopting measures for the construction of a steamboat wharf. A commodious harbor entirely secure from the ice, capable of containing one hundred steamboats, and having a communication with the canal and the Ohio, can it seems be constructed for $40,000. From the spirit exhibited at the meeting and the energetic manner in which the project has been taken up, we have no doubt that it will be brought to a successful completion.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1843.

We find that the "Quincy Whig" has some very righteous remarks to make concerning the Mormons emanating from the purest principles of patriotism(?) The editor has had some "*private* conversation" with some individual, or individuals about certain charges brought against the Mormons, particularly that of screening horse thieves.

We think that the Whig has not done itself much credit in advocating the principles contained in those resolutions—we leave that however for a discerning public to judge.

Concerning the horse thieves however, the informant of the "Whig" would have shown himself a better friend to society to have given information to the proper authorities and had these pests of society brought to condign punishment. And the editor of that paper would have proven himself more patriotic by telling us who these people are that are screened in our midst—than dealing thus in generals, and stabbing in the dark. Come, Mr. Whig, out with it, and let us know who it is that is found transgressing; who knows but that far fallen as we are there yet may be virtue enough left to prosecute a horse thief. We have tried this more than once and prosecuted them as far as Carthage; but no sooner do they arrive in the jail there than we loose all track of them. The lock of the door is so slippery that it lets them all out. We presume however that it is on account of the honesty of the people(?) We are pleased to find that the Whig is in the secret.

Mr. Ivings, of this city, had a horse stolen last week, and we frequently have occurrences of the kind. Will the editor of that paper be so kind as to ask his informant who the thieves are, and where they live, and give us the desired information and we shall esteem it a peculiar favor.

More Mormon difficulties.—The Mormons are the most unfortunate people in the world; they dont know how to do any thing right, any more than the man in the fable who together with his son, tried to please every body. If the Mormons vote for the whigs, they do wrong; if for the democrats, their conduct is equally criminal. We are reminded of the old adage, you'l be d——d if you do, and you'll be d——d if you don't. We were blamed for voting by revelation for the democrats, a while ago, and now for the whigs. We are pursuaded however, that if one revelation teaches part of us to vote for the whigs, and the other for the democrats, that our revelations will teach about as much in politics as other people's do them, that is, we do as we please. Judge Douglass and his friends however, need not complain, as he is elected.

From the State Register.

JUDGE DOUGLASS AND THE DEMOCRATS OF THE FIFTH DISTRICT.

MESSRS EDITORS—*Gentlemen:*—Permit me through the columns of your paper, in behalf of Judge Douglass and the democracy of the fifth district, to correct one or two erroneous conclusions, which your readers have come to, from statements made at different times in the Register, in relation to the late canvass for Congress in this district. We do not impugn the motives of the editors of the Register, in making the statements from which these conclusions are drawn. We have no reason to doubt but that they are unintentional errors, made under a misapprehension of facts. To correct one or two of the most prominent of these errors, which have found a place in the minds of our democratic friends, in as brief a manner as possible, shall be the object of this communication.

It is reasonably inferred from the general tenor of the remarks of the Register, that Judge Douglass received the vote of our Mormon citizens, in this district, for congress; which impression if true would leave it conclusive, that Juege D. was a very weak man in his district, if with the aid of 750 Mormon votes, he could be elected by only about 500 majority. But such is not the case: it is well known to every prominent man in the district, *that Mr. Browning received nearly the unanimous vote of the Mormons*, and that these votes were given *against* Judge Douglass, and *for* Mr. Browning, *under express written instructions from the city of Nauvoo.* Democrats, who belong to the Mormon church, stated in numerous instances on the day of election, that they were voting against Judge Douglass, because they had received letters from the head of the church at Nauvoo, requesting them to do so. It was also stated, in Warsaw, immediately subsequent to the election, by one of the most talented gentlemen of that church, Elder Orson Hyde, 'that he had spent three weeks previous to the election, in this district doing what

he could for Browning among the members of the Mormon church.

This much in relation to Judge Douglass having received the vote of the Mormon citizens generally, or even of the Mormon democrats, in the district. We make no complaint of that portion of our friends among the members of the Mormon church, who voted against us; their privileges as free men, are too sacred, for us to strive to control or direct them in the exercise of their elective franchise; we believe that they, and their friends in Nauvoo have acted under misapprehensions, and false statements, in relation to the true state of the case; we believe that there has been gross deception, base falsehoods, and black hearted villainy practised upon the prominent members of that church at Nauvoo, in order to procure their influence against Judge Douglass, which is without a parallel; of the instruments of these foul stratagems of damning perfidy we have no remarks to make at the present time: we leave them to writhe under the scorpion lash of popular indignation, when the retribution of equal and exact justice shall be meted out to them.

Another inference which the tenor of the remarks in the Register would leave upon the minds of the readers is: *that Judge Douglass has run behind the usual strength of his party in this district.*—This if true is not very complimentary to the democracy of the district, or to their candidate for congress, who was nominated against his expressed or published wishes, and who was required by them to sacrifice his personal convenience and interest, by resigning the distinguished office of Judge of the Supreme Court, which he held at the time he received the nomination for congress.

But so far are these conclusions from being correct, that *these facts are decidedly the reverse. Judge Douglass did receive a large vote for congress over and above the strength of his party in the fifth district.* And we will demonstrate that such is the case. In the canvass of 1842 Gov. Ford, (then candidate for Governor,) received nearly the entire Mormon vote of the counties now composing the fifth district, and in those counties he received about 750 majority over Governor Duncan. It was asserted by Elder Orson Hyde immediately preceding the late election, that there was at least 750 Mormon voters in the district. Now if the 750 Mormon voters that voted for Mr. Browning, had voted for Judge Douglass it would have made Douglass's majority 1500 greater than it now is—add to the 1500 the 445 which he has received over Mr. Browning, and it makes the vote in his favor 1945, *which is eleven hundred and ninty five votes over and above the democratic majority in the district in* 1842, which consequently leaves Judge D. that number of votes ahead of the strength of his party in the district.

Space will not permit us to go into further detail at the present time. We have trespassed thus far upon the readers of the Register, in order to procure for Judge Douglass, and for the democracy of the fifth district the just credit that is due to them for their hard fought battle in the cause of the great principles of democracy, and for their signal victory, while encountering most singular and unprecedented difficulties at every stage of the contest, and which required as it received from nearly every democrat in the district, unyielding energy, and unmitigated exertions, and the eternal vigilance which is the price of democratic victory. in order to counteract, prove false, and render nugatory, the most unearthly effort to procure our defeat.

Thus much we have deemed due to Judge Douglass, to his numerous friends, and to the

Democracy of the fifth district.

More Whig falsehoods.—The following paragraph is going the rounds of the whig papers of this state and Missouri.—We think it probable that the notorious Edwards at Burlington, who wrote it, knew it to be false at the time; but certainly those who copied it knew it to be so. They knew that Gov. Ford did not refuse to issue a writ in compliance with the requisition of the Governor of Missouri—because some of these very whig editors denounced Governor Ford for issuing the writ, and shed crocodile tears over the poor Mormons, whom Ford's writ was intended to murder, as they then declared. It suits them now to lie about it—take it all back, and insist upon it, that Ford *never issued* a writ at all: What a set of rascals!

The story that 20,000 Missourians are about to invade the state is also a fabrication. There is nothing of the kind in agitation. The officers elected, we learn, have been commissioned, and have entered peaceably on the discharge of their duties:

"*More Mormon difficulties.*—The Burlington (I. T.) Hawk Eye says that a convention was to be held at Carthage, Illinois, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week, to take into consideration the propriety of adopting defensive measures in relation to the Mormons. The same paper remarks:

The late refusal on the part of Gov. Ford to issue a writ in compliance with the requisition of the Governor of Missouri for Joseph Smith, has awakened a spirit which we fear may end in bloodshed. The Missourians, 20,000 in number it is said, stand ready to co-operate with the Illinoisans. It is expected there will be a great crowd at Carthage on the occasion."

From the Boston Bee.

SIR—In my last I touched upon the vested rights of the city of the Saints, as they appear upon the face of the charter; and it may be proper hereafter, to go into the merits of that document, for I hold the maxim good that the "Union is interested in the Union;" but at the present time I have another subject on the tapis, which more immediately concerns the wise and honest portions of the American people. I reason from facts, no matter who may cry 'hush!' as to Mormonism, and the 'disgrace' which the State of Missouri inherits from her barberous treatment, and unlawful extermination of the Mormon people. The great day has already been ushered in, and the voice of a Mormon is not only heard, setting forth his own rights, and preaching the gospel of the Son of God, in power and demonstration, incontrovertable from revelation, in every city and hamlet in our wide-spread American free states, but other realms and kingdoms hear the same tidings; even the Indians, Australia, Pacific Islands, Great Britain, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and the Holy Land, where God himself once spoke, have heard a 'Mormon;' and all this in the short space of twelve or fourteen years; yea, and measures have been taken, that Russia may hear the 'watchman cry.'

Now sir, 'what has been done, can be done.' I shall not be surprised if the Mormons undertake to cope with the world. *Virtue and truth*, are twin sisters, of such winning charms, that honest men of every nation, kindred and tongue, will fall in love with them; and what hinders the Mormons, with the Bible in one hand and humanity in the other, from Mormonizing all honest men? Nothing. The meaning of Mormon, the prophet Joe says, is '*More Good*,' and no matter where it is, the Mormons will have it, and if they cannot obtain it by exertion in the world, they will merit it by faith and prayer from the 'old promise' of 'ask and ye shall receive.' But do not think that I, even I, have been Mormonized, by what I write, for I say *Nay*, though I am willing to admit, and all men of sense will do the same; the more light, the more truth; the more truth, the more love; the more love, the more virtue; the more virtue, the more peace; the more peace, the more heaven; what every body wants. The Mormons believe rather too much for me, I '*can't come it.*'

Another word on Missouri. When her Constitution was framed, they commenced the preamble as follows: 'We the people of Missouri &c., by our representatives in convention assembled, at St. Louis, on Saturday the 12th day of June, 1820 do mutually agree to establish a FREE AND INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC, &c.' *Independent Republic!* well some of their subsequent acts prove the truth of it, and as the broad folds of the constitution often conceals more than meets the eye, notwithstanding it is the Ægis of the people, to keep law-makers and law-breakers within and without bounds;—let me quote from the 13th article of the aforesaid constitution, the 3d paragraph; 'That the people have a right peaceably to assemble for their common good, and to apply to those vested with the powers of government, for redress of grievances; *and that their right to bear arms in defence of themselves and the State*, CANNOT BE QUESTIONED. This over-wise right of gun-fence was made, as I have learned, for breachy Indians, but was used by Gov. Boggs, as a *sine qua non*, pointed with steel and burning with brimstone, to exterminate the Mormons. Truly, we may ask, what is right, and what is law, contrary to the constitution? The Legislature of Missouri acknowledged the exterminating order of Boggs as constitutional, and appropriated more than $200,000 to pay the drivers and robbers, and I may as well say, mobbers of the Mormons, for services rendered the state in 1838. *O Gladius! O Crumena!* VIATOR.

Nauvoo, July 26, 1843.

(For the Neighbor.)

SHOEMAKERS' PLAN.

Mr. Editor:—Sir, In accordance with our promise of last week, we now present to you and the public the plan spoken of by the journeymen Shoemakers. We are well aware, Sir, that we ought not to seek our own benefit alone in this particular, and that our intentions and plans ought to be liberal. Such they are, and we have no doubt but that they will meet with your approbation, together with that of the citizens at large. The plan is not a new one. It has been fully and prosperously carried out by the Cabinet Makers of Philadelphia, (in the main) advantageously to themselves, and to the community at large. The last I heard of them was that their numbers had diminished, and that they kept the best store in that city, and employed quite a number of hands. The plan is simply this:

It shall be the duty of the Company to rent a Store in a conspicuous and business part of the city, and they shall appoint a responsible individual to attend said store, and a proper per centage shall be allowed him for the sales he makes, and should he find the business too much for him, he can employ an assistant, as the more he sells, the more per centage he receives. The Company, individually, find their own materials at the cheapest rate possible, and make their own shoes and turn them into said Store. The agent books down the article received, such a kind, such a quality, and such a price—thus goods will be retailed out at half cash and the remainder in country produce, or such articles as will be necessary for the workmen, at the lowest cash price, as there will not be any thing allowed on such articles as shall be received in exchange for boots and shoes, consequently the workmen will not have to pay an advanced price on such goods as he shall require of the farmer, for the use of his family, but will receive them at the lowest rate. Again: we could receive in payment Hides, &c., and providing that our tanners will give the same price for said hides as elsewhere. They would certainly receive the prefence; or, if they would tan them as well and as cheap as elsewhere, it would be a duty devolving on us to retain them, and have them tanned in this city: but they must come under the principle of competition as well as we, or else ask no favors. You will also observe, Sir, that any one man can carry the above plan into execution, provided he has a sufficient capital to pay the men as fast as they turn in their shoes; but he must not expect to reap a profit on the farmers produce. If he does, he kills the trade, and the principle of competition with the East would be rendered impossible. We do not think it necessary or essential to give you all the by-laws and regulations that may be found necessary to carry out the plan effectually as a company; but we have given you the fundamental points. There is one advantage in said plan, that is, should any one become dissatisfied, he can withdraw without any injury to himself or the company: and should any one desire to become a member, all he has to do is to give in his name and pay his fraction of the rent of said store.

We have now given you the plan, and you must say that it is liberal enough to take in all the world, if they were Shoemakers. The citizens can now judge of the merits or demerits of said plan; and we would like to hear it fairly canvassed thoroughly in your paper, and its defects, if any there be, brought to light, and a better one adopted.

By order of the Committee.

JAMES SPRATLEY,
THOMAS JAAP,
S. MULINER.

Pruning Fruit Trees.—It will be found upon an experiment, that a wound made on a tree in March or April, will look black as soon as the sap begins to flow, and that the sap will ooze out until the leaves have put out so as to receive it; while a wound made in June, will remain white, and immediately commence healing. A tree that has been broken by being loaded with fruit, or otherwise, while the tree is green with foliage, the wound will look white, and the wood remain sound; while one broken in the winter by snow, or from other cause, will look bleak, and incline to decay.

It has been my humble lot to spend the most of my time in the spring and fore part of the summer, in engrafting and pruning fruit trees; and my experience goes to prove that the best time for pruning is when the leaves are full grown, and the tree is in a vigorous and growing state. For, at this season, when the sap has been spent in the foliage, and the pores of the wood are filled, so that when the limb is taken off, the sun and warm weather will dry the end of the limb and close the pores of the wood against the weather, and the sap will keep the limb alive to the very end, and the healing will be perceived immediately. [Boston Cultivator.

Will of James Wood, Esq.—After several years' litigation, the will and codicils of James Wood, Esq., the late wealthy banker and draper of Gloucester, have been proved in Doctors' Commons. He gives to the corporation of Gloucestor £60,000; to Mr. Phillpotts £50.000; to Mrs. Goodlake £20.000; to Mr. Smith £20,000; to Mr. Cleveland £14,000; and to the family of the latter gentleman £6,000; and the residue of his property, estimated at about £500.000, to his executors. The property has been sworn under £900,000, and the probate bears a stamp of £12.000. The executors named are Alderman Wood, John Chadborn, Esq., (who committed suicide, some time back, under very extraordinary circumstances,) Jacob Osborn, Esq., and John Surnam, Esq: The charges of three proctors, engaged in the suit relative to the will, amount to *l.*47,536.3s.2d.

REVIEW OF THE SAINT LOUIS MARKETS.

REPUBLICAN OFFICE.
St. Louis, Sept. 13, 1843.

Remarks.—In the market for produce, there has not been any material changes to note since our last week's report. Prices continuing firm and receipts as full as can be expected at this season of the year. The weather this week has been cloudy, cold and disagreeable, and considerable rain has fallen, which will probably cause a rise in the rivers, which are very low. The Panama, which arrived this morning from the Illinois river, reports a rise of four inches at Peru, and two feet water in the channel. In the channel of the Missouri, there is about four feet water, and on the lower Rapids of the Mississippi, from twenty-eight to thirty inches; below this city, to Cairo, there is from five to five and a half feet water in the shallowest places.

Flour.—A few sales of Country Mills have been effected this week at $3 75; not however to any large amount. Holders are firm, and there are no heavy purchasers at these figures. We have heard of no sales from City Mills beyond retail, but considerable lots have been sent forward, and a large part of the receipts is also re-shipped.

Wheat.—The demand and price remains unchanged. Prime lots command readily 70 and 80 cents. Inferior ranges from 50 to 62½. The receipts are moderately free, but not more than sufficient to keep the mills in operation.

Corn.—The demand is good, both for city use and for shipment. At the mills White corn commands 23 and 25 cents, without sack. On the Levee we have heard of no sales; but a good article, in good shipping order will bring 28 cents, sack included. The most of that received this week, has been re-shipped.

Oats.—There is very little coming in at present. On the Levee we have noticed no sales. From waggons it brings from 16 to 18 cents per bushel, and is in good demand.

Hemp.—There has been no change in the price since our last, $3 75 and 3 00 being the range within which all the sales of last week of fair and choice lots, have been made. There has not been much doing however, the receipts being very light, and the market but scantily supplied.

Lard.—Strictly prime in kegs is very scarce; common also: medium is more abundant, and dull. Prime we quote at 5 and 5½ cents in kegs; common, 3 and 3½, and in good demand; medium 4 and 4½ cents. The receipts for all qualities is light. A common article is in most request, for manufacturing purposes.

Bacon.—There is but little demand beyond what is required for city use. We heard of sales this week of choice Hams at 5½—clear Sides in bulk at 2¾ cents. Ordinary country cured Hams we quote at 2¼ and 4¼ cents, and Shoulders at 2 and 2½ cents. Hams for family use, will command 5 and 6 cents. There is a fair stock in market, and the receipts have been very liberal this week; a large part of which, however, has been for re-shipment.

Pork.—Our quotations are nominal—say for Prime $6 and 6 50—Mess, $8 and 8 50. There is no enquiry made, and very little in the market.

SPECIAL CONFERENCE.

There will be a special Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, at the stand, near the Temple, on Friday the 6th of October next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the First Presidency.

W. RICHARDS, Clerk.

Nauvoo, Sept. 22, 1843.

MARRIED—On the 17th inst., by Elder Samuel Miles, Mr. Samuel Whitley to Miss Olivia E. Lisk.

DEATHS—For the week ending Monday 25th inst.

Anthony Head 56y 11d; chill fever.
Elizabeth Bighy, 15d; fits.
Seneca Duell 58y; typus fever.
David P. Thorngton, 2y 4m fits.
Lewis Wilson, 24y; fever.
Elizabeth Dobson, 33y; flux.
Ellen Dobson, 1m 10d; flux.
Lucy Fisher, 56y; diarrhea.
Seth Rosecrans, 4y 8d; diarrhea.
Sarah Jane Burgess, 2y 5m 11d; worms.
Eliza Ellen Thomas, 7y 6m 15d; black canker.
Prudence Allman, 20y; billious fever.
Clarissa Merrifield, 22y; ague and fever.
Malinda Merrifield, 3y 3m; ague and fever.
Mary Jane Heath, 2y; fever.
Jefferson S. Heath, 6y; fever.
Charles —— 19; consumption.
Julius M. Davis, 1y 1m; diarrhea.
Philo M. Williams, 26y 11m 24d; billious fever.
Total 19.

W. D. HUNTINGTON, Sextor.

FALL & WINTER READY MADE CLOTHING

At wholesale and retail.

M. BROWN, at 52 Main street, St. Louis, has already received several shipments, and will continue to receive weekly fresh supplies of superior ready made clothing, the goods of which were bought at auction for cash, previous to the late advance on goods, and made up under his immediate direction by a wholesale clothing house in the city of New York, with which he is connected. His stock will be large, comprising every article kept in a clothing or furnishing store.

Having one of the best cutters in the United States to superintend that department, he is confident his garments will compare successfully with any in this city, in fashion, beauty, make or fit.

Persons visiting St. Louis for the purpose of replenishing their wardrobes, either in clothing or furnishing articles, will do well to call on the subscriber, where they will not only find the most fashionable and best made garments, but at prices decidedly lower than any other house in the city of St. Louis.

M. BROWN, 52 Main st.,
[n21-6w] St. Louis.

NOTICE.

The Court of assessment of fines of the Nauvoo Legion, will be held at the office of Gen. Hyrum Smith, on the first Sunday of October next, commencing at 1 o'clock A. M.

Nauvoo Sept 23d 1843.

HYRUM SMITH.
Brevet Mayor General.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers would give notice to the citizens of Nauvoo and its vicinity, that they have just recieved, from the East, a good assortment of boots and shoes; also sole lether, upper, calf, kid trimmings bindings and most kinds of findings, shoe pegs, nails, blacking &c. Also a quantity of friction matches, writeing, wrapping and sand paper. They will make all kinds of boots and shoes to order, and on the most reasonable terms. All persons wishing to purchase any of the above named articles, are requested to call at the store of the subscribers on Mulholland Street, a few rods East of the Temple.

DEWERS & ADAMS.
Sept. 27, 1843. no22-tf.

CLOCK AND WATCHMAKING.

MR. JOHN FRODSHAM, from Liverpool begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has commenced the above business, in Mulholland Street, at the Nauvoo Store, and trusts, from the manner of his workmanship and moderate prices, to merit a portion of public patronage.

Sept. 27, 1843. no22-tf.

DUNN AND COLEMAN'S Patent Fanning-Mills for sale by
ALLEN & KELLY.

Also, Cider Vinegar by the barrel.
sept 1, 1843-10tf

LIME! LIME!!

THE undersigned, intends to keep constantly on hand at the upper end of Main street near the river, the above article, which he will sell as *cheap* as the *cheapest* for *cash* or will exchange it for most kinds of country produce. He has now on hand two kilns, not inferior to any in this city, and flatters himself by his experience in manufacturing to suit all who may favor him with their patronage. Call and see before you purchase elsewhere.

PETER SHIRTS.
Nauvoo, May 31st, 1843-6m

From the St. Louis Price Current.

SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

	from	to
Ashes—per lb.		
Pot,	7	8
Pearl,	11	12
Axes—per dozen.		
Collins'	16 00	18 00
Others,	14 00	18 00
Bagging—Mo. per yard.	11½	12½
Bale Rope—Mo per lb.	4½	00
Beeswax—per lb.		25
Castor Beans—per bushel.	40	50
Candles—per lb.		
Sperm,	26	30
Tallow—Mould,	8	9
——— Dipped,	7	8
Stearine,		20
Coal—per ton,		
Lehigh,	14 00	00
Pittsburgh—per bushel,	16	00
Missouri and Illinois,	7	8
Coffee—per lb.		
Java,	13	15
Havana,	8	9½
Rio,	8½	9½
St. Domingo,	6½	8
Laguayra,	9	10
Chocolate—No. 1,	13	15
——— No. 2,	12	14
Copper—per lb.		
Braziers',	35	00
Sheathing,	35	00
Bottom,	43½	00
Plate,	43½	00
Cordage—per lb.		
Manilla,	13½	14
Tarred Rope,	9	10
Bed Cords, Manilla, per dozen,	2 25	2 50
——— Hemp,	1 75	2 00
Plough Lines,	75	1 00
Cotton Yarns—per lb.		
Pittsburgh,	14	15
Common,	12	13
Domestics—per yard.		
Brown Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8,	5 7	
——— 4-4 and 6-4,	6½ 11½	
Bleached Shirting, 3-4 and 7-8,	7½	8
——— 4-4 and 6-4,	8	10
Brown Drillings,	8	10
Purlaps,	12	00
Brown Lowel Ozna bags,	10½	13
Virginia do,	9	10
Tickings, 3-4 and 4-4,	14	16
Sattinets,	34	65
Kentucky Jeans,	28	56
Cotton Checks,	10½	12½
Blue Drillings,	10½	12½
Mixed summer Stuffs,	12	25
Dye Stuffs.		
Madder, per lb.	15	16
Logwood,	8	0
Indigo, Sp. cercon,	1 25	1 45
Copperas,	2	2½
Camwood, per lb.	9	10
Fustic,	4½	00
Drugs & Medicines.		
Ginseng, per lb.	14	15
Saleratus, Western,	7	8
——— Eastern,	8	9
Alum, per lb.	5	6
Quinine, per oz.	2 25	00
Brimstone,	5	6
Epsom Salts,	7	0
Flour Sulpher,	7½	0
Cream Tartar,	25	28
Turkey Opium,	3 75	00
Camphor,	1 25	1 31
Gum Arabic,	42	00
Liquorice Paste,	18	00
Sal Soda,	5	0
Feathers—per lb.	16	18
Flour, Meal &c.		
Flour, City Mills,	4 25	4 75
———Country,	4 12½	4 75
Rye,	2 50	00
Cornmeal, per bushel,	25	31
Fruits.		
Apples, dried, per bushel,	50	60
——— green, per bbl.,	1 50	2 00
Peaches, dried, per bushel,	87½	1 00
Almonds, s. s. per lb.,	15	16
Raisins, M. R. per box,	1 75	2 00
——— C. M.,	1 25	00
Prunes, per lb.,	00	00
Currants, Zante,	10	10½
Figs, per drum,	14	16
Lemons, per box,	2 00	2 50
Furs & Peltries.		
Buffalo, per robe,	1 00	4 00
Deer shaves, per lb.,	84	18
Red and Blue, in hair,	8	16
Grey,	3	10
Beaver,	2 00	3 00
Otter, per skin,	1 00	3 00
Muskrat,	3	8
Raccoon,	63	25
Wild Cat,	10	25
Fox, grey,	8	15
Mink,	10	25
Bear, per skin,	1 00	2 00
Fish.		
Mackerel, No. 1, per bbl.	10 00	12 00
——— No. 2,	7 50	8 00
——— No. 3,	4 50	6 00
Lake Trout,	8 50	9 00
Salmon, per k't,	1 50	2 00
Cod, dry, per bot,	1 25	1 50
Herrings, do,	50	62
Grains—per bushel.		
Wheat,	52	56½
Rye,	25	35
Corn,	22	35
Barley,	37	40
Oats,	12½	14
Beans,	25	30
Glass—per box.		
8 by 10,	2 50	2 75
10 by 12,	3 75	4 25
12 by 18,	9 00	0 00
Gunpowder—per keg.		
Dupont's,	6 00	7 00
Laflin's,	6 00	6 50
——— blasting,	4 00	4 50
Gunny Bags,	14	16
Hemp—per 112 lbs.,		
Water rotted,	4 75	5 00
Dew rotted,	2 12	2 50
Hides—per lb.		
Dry,	6½	7
Green,	3	0
Salted,	3½	00
Hops, 1st quality per lb.	7	12½
Honey, per gallon,	25	30
Iron—Tennessee and Pittsburgh.		
Common Bar, per lb,	4	4½
Band,	5	6½
Horse Shoe,	5	6
Hoop,	7	9
Sheet,	7	9
Nail Rods,	7	8½
Boiler Iron,	7	7½
Pig Iron, per ton,	22 00	26 00
Nails, per lb.,		
Pittsburgh,	4½	5½
Juniata,	6½	00
Boston,	5	5½
Castings, per lb.,	2½	3½
——— Iron leg,	4½	5
Lead, 100 lbs.		
Pig,	3 87	3 90
Bar,	3 75	3 80
Sheet,	0 00	0 00
Pipe,	0 00	0 00
Lime, per bushel.		
Common,	10	12½
Hydraulic Cement, per bbl.	2 75	3 00
Leather, per lb.		
Sole,	20	25
Skirting,	24	28
Upper, per side,	1 50	2 00
Calf Skin, per dozen,	24 00	30 00
Bridle,	00 28	00 33
Morocco,	00 12	00 20
Molasses, per gallon.		
New Orleans,	18	18
Sugar House,	22	30
Naval Stores.		
Tar, per bbl.	2 50	2 75
——— 4 gallon keg,	0 75	1 00
Pitch, per bbl.,	2 00	2 50
Rosin,	3 50	4 00
Spirits Turpentine, per gallon,	50	56
Varnish, bright,	35	40
Oakum, per lb.,	9	10
Oils.		
Linseed, per gallon,	90	87½
Sperm, winter,	87	1 00
——— summer,	75	0 00
Lard,	65	0 00
Fish, per bbl.	17 00	00 00
Castor, per gallon,	42 —	45 50
Paints.		
White Lead,	8	0
Red ———	10	12
Chrome Yellow,	40	45
——— Green,	5	8
Spanish Brown,	3	0
Provisions.		
Beef, Mess, per bbl.	5 50	5 75
——— Prime,	3 50	3 75
Tongues, per dozen,	0 00	0 00
——— Buffalo,	6 00	0 00
Pork, Clear, per bbl.	7 50	8 00
——— Mess,	6 50	6 75
——— M. O.,	5 75	6 00
——— Prime,	5 50	5 75
——— P. O.,	0 00	0 00
——— Hog round, per lb.,	1½	2
Bacon, Hams,	3½	4
——— do. Canvassed,	6	7
——— Middlings,	2½	2½
——— Shoulders,	1½	2
——— Hog round,	2½	3
Lard,	3½	4½
Butter,	6	10
Cheese, common,	5	5½
——— Western Reserve	6	6½
Eggs,	4	5
Rice,	3½	4
Sacks.		
Linen,	13	30
Cotton,	16	25
Salt, per bushel.		
Turk's Island,	32½	00
G. A., per sack,	1 37½	1 50
L. B.,	1 75	2 00
Kanawha, per bushel,	30	31
Saltpetre, per lb.,		
Refined,	11	12½
Crude,	8½	00
Seeds—per bushel.		
Clover,	4 00	4 50
Timothy,	87½	1 00
Flax,	64½	00
Hemp,	25	30
Shot—per bag.		
All sizes,	1 00	1 12½
Spices—per lb.		
Cassia, in mats,	28	00
Cloves,	40	50
Ginger Mace,	11	12
——— Ground,	11	12
Nutmegs,	1 25	1 50
Pepper,	9½	10½
Pimento,	10	12½
Soap—per lb.		
Eastern, No. 1,	6	7
——— No. 2,	5	6
Western, No. 1,	4	6
——— No. 2,	3½	4½
Sugars—per lb.		
Louisiana,	3½	5½
Havana, White,	11	12½
——— Brown,	7	7½
Loaf, No. 1,	12½	12½
——— No. 2,	11½	00
——— No. 3,	10½	00
Crushed,	10½	00
Steel—per lb.		
English, Blistered,	15	00
Cast,	22	00
Crowley,	12½	00
German,	12	00
American, Blistered,	5	0
Tallow—per lb.	5½	5½
Tea—per lb.		
Imperial,	60	65
Gunpowder	60	65
Hyson,	40	50
——— Young,	37	50
——— Skin,	25	28
Bohea,	20	25
Souchong,	30	30
Tin—per lb.		
Block,	31	33
Plates, 1-3 X per box,	11 00	00 00
Twine—per lb.		
Sewing,	40	50
——— Calcutta,	15	18½
Vinegar—per gallon.		
White Wine,	35	40
Cider,	12½	18½
Blue Vitriol,	05	00
Sugar Lead,	31	00
Rhubarb,	80	1 25
Wines—per gallon.		
Madeira,	2 50	3 50
Sicily,	85	85
Teneriffe,	75	80
Malaga, Sweet,	37	00
——— Dry,	37	75
ort,	2 50	3 50
——— Imitation,	85	75
Claret, in bbls,	00 00	00 00
——— in cases,	2 00	0 00
Champagne,	10 00	10 00
Wool—per lb.,	10	20
Zinc—per lb.,	15	00
Live Stock.		
Beef Cattle, per cwt.,	2 00	2 50
Sheep, each,	0 00	2 00
Hogs, dressed, per cwt.,	1 50	0 00

ST. LOUIS BANK NOTE TABLE.

BASED UPON SPECIE.

Corrected weekly by *George Mason*, 81 Main Street.

St. Louis, August 4.

Bank of Missouri		par.
do Branches		par.
City Warrants		1 dis.
County Warrants		1 dis.
Wisconsin Marine Insurance Co.		1½ dis.
State Bank of Illinois	45 a 50	dis.
Certificates of the State Bk. of Illinois	50	dis.
Bank of Illinois	50 to 65	dis.
Bank of Cairo		
Miners' Bank of Dubuque	80	dis.
Ohio, country, generally	95	dis.
Cincinnati	1	dis.
State Bank of Indiana	1½	dis.
Indiana Scrip, $50	40	dis.
" " $5	37	dis.
Kentucky Banks	1 to 1	dis.
United States Bank Notes	98	dis.
Pennsylvania, specie paying	2 to 3	dis.
Maryland " "	2 to 3	dis.
Virginia Banks	1½ to 2	dis.
N. York and N. England Banks	1 to 2	dis.
Bank of Louisiana	par to 1	dis.
Suspended New Orleans Banks,	10 to 00	dis.
Alabama	33 to 35	dis.
Arkansas Bank	75 to 80	dis.
Michigan Bank	15 to 20	dis.
Tennessee	10	dis.
Treasury Notes		
Exchange on N. Y., Boston, Philad.	par to 1	dis.
" New Orleans,	par to 1	dis.
Specie		par.

Sister Posed.—At the late trial of Wilson, a witness of the [illegible] was cross examined by Mr. Bennett, one of Wilson's Counsel, while cross-examining took place:—Counsel—Why do you hesitate to answer me; you look at me as if I was a rogue! Witness—To tell you the truth I do. (Laughter.) Counsel—Upon your oath you think me a rogue? Witness—Upon my oath I don't think you are an honest man. (Continued laughter.) Counsel—You swear that on your conscience? Witness—I do, to be sure; and what else could I think? Counsel—Now, why do you think so? Witness—Why, because you are doing your best to make me perjure myself.

American Conversation.—It was rather barren of interest, to say the truth; and the greater part of it may be summed up in one word—dollars. All their cares, hopes, joys, affections, virtues, and associations, seem to be melted down into dollars. Whatever the chance contributions that fell into the slow cauldron of their talk, they make the gruel thick and slab with dollars. Men were weighed by their dollars, measures gauged by their dollars; life was auctioned, appraised, put up, and knocked down for its dollars. The most respectable thing to do dollars was by venture having their assignment for its end. The more of that worthless ballast, honour and fair dealing, which any man cast overboard from the ship of his good name and good intent, the more ample stowage room he had for its dollars. Make commerce one huge lie and mighty theft. Deface the banner of the nation for an idle rag; pollute it star by star; and cut out stripe by stripe all from the arm of a degraded soldier. Do anything for dollars! What is a flag to them!—*Martin Chuzzlewit.*

John Fisher, believed to be the Last surviving soldier in Scotland engaged in the first American war, died at Leslie on Friday last the 28th ult., at the age of 92 years. In the year 1776 he enlisted into the 1st Royal Regiment of foot, of which Lord Adam Gordon was colonel, but which was at that time commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Fraser. Fisher served in this regiment in the American war, and went from thence to the West Indies, and was at the taking of the island of St Eustatia, for which he expected considerable prize-money, but did not get more than a few shillings. He was discharged at his own request in 1783, after seven years service, and returned to his native land, where he earned his living as a labourer. He was a sober steady man, and retained his faculties to the last; and was but a short time missed on the streets of Leslie, on which he was in the habit of taking a daily walk.

FOR SALE,

A SMALL brick house, with a good well of water in Night St., near the Temple. It is in a good place for a store and will be sold cheap for cash. Enquire of Elder J. Taylor, at the Printing Office; or of Field & Deneson, on the premises.

Sept. 20, 1843. no73-1w.

STRAYED,

AWAY from this place, 3 weeks ago, a yoke of oxen; one of them rather rounder than the other, with stubbed horns and many wrinkles in them, fine neck and spotted; the other very tall and slim, blind of one eye, (the right eye,) with large and lop horns; very poor and both of them red, with some little white spots about them.

Sept. 20, 1843. no73-tf.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that there will be a regimental court martial of assessment, to be held on the first Saturday in October next, at the place appointed by the several colonels on the last general training day; also, a general court of assessments on the same day, to meet at the place appointed by the major general, at the last general training.

Also, a general court martial of the Legion, on the third Saturday of October next, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Nauvoo, Sept. 20, 1843.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to the several adjutants in the second cohort of the Nauvoo Legion, that they are required to make out a complete rank roll of all the commissioned officers in their regiment, to be returned, to the Brigade Major, on or before the next regimental court of assessments. If this duty is neglected as heretofore, you will be dealt with strictly according to militia law.

JOHN BILLS, Brig. Maj.

Nauvoo, Sept. 20, 1843.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss.
Hancock county. }

In the Hancock Circuit Court, Illinois, October Term. A. D., 1843.

IN ATTACHMENT,

Reuben Graves, } Complainant.
vs.
Jesse Busan, Edward Clark, and Mariah M. Clark, } Defendants.

Notice is hereby given to the said Jesse Busan, Edward Clark, and Mariah M. Clark, that a writ of attachment has been issued at the suit of the plaintiff against the estate of the said defendants for the sum of Fifty-three Dollars and Seventy-five cents, returnable at the October Term, A. D. 1843, of the Hancock Circuit Court; that the same is now pending before said court, and has been levied upon the East half of the North east quarter of section No. twenty-five, in township No. four North of range No. five West of the fourth principal meridian; and that unless the said defendants shall appear and plead on the first day of the next term of said court, to be holden at the house now occupied by Carlton as a tavern, in Carthage, on the third Monday in the month of October A. D. 1843, judgment will be entered, and the estate so attached, ordered to be sold.

L. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.
By David B. Hoge, Deputy.

July 25th, 1843.—66-3 w.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss.
Hancock County. }

Of the Hancock County Circuit Court. To the October Term, A. D. 1843.

IN CHANCERY.

CHARITY THORP, Complainant,
vs.
JOHN THORP, Defendant.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

THE complainant's attorney herein filed affidavit that the defendant, John Thorp, is a non-resident of this State. Notice is therefore hereby given to the said John Thorp that a bill in Chancery has been filed in the Clerk's office of said Circuit Court against you, the said defendant aforesaid, that a summons has issued thereon returnable to the last May Term of said Court, A. D. 1843, which said summons has been returned with an endorsement thereon by the sheriff of said county as follows, to wit: The within named John Thorp not found in my county that unless you, the said defendant shall be and appear before the Judge of said Circuit Court for Hancock county on the 1st day of the next Term thereof, to be holden in the Town of Carthage on the third Monday in the month of October A. D. 1843, and answer to the complainant's bill the allegation will be taken for confessed against you the said defendant aforesaid and a decree entered accordingly.

GEO. P. STYLES, Solicitor for Compl.

J. B. Backenstos, Clerk.

Sept. 13, 1843. No. 13-tf.

TAKE NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife Elizabeth Ann absented herself from my house and board, and eloped with one Joseph Jackson, an Englishman, on the eleventh day of August, without any just cause or provocation: I take this method of warning the public not to harbor or credit her on my account, as I shall hereafter pay no debts of her contracting—and as she took or caused to be taken from my house all my household furniture, and other property not belonging to me, I hereby offer One Cent for the apprehension and return of said Elizabeth, and a liberal reward for the property.

ISAAC ROGERS.

Macedonia, Hancock co. Ill., September 9th 1843.—23-tf.

A SMALL BOX STOVE is wanted on tithing, by the Temple Committee.

August 28th, No 18 tf.

IMPORTANT.

I WOULD inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, who have not paid their State and County tax, which remain due and unpaid for the year A. D. 1842 that a list of said delinquents are left with me for collection. By calling at my house and settleing the same forthwith, you will save cost.

LEWIS ROBINSON,
Dept. Collector.

Nauvoo, Sept. 4, 1843-10-2w*

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned, having lately taken the upper stone house in Nauvoo, are now prepared to do a Forwarding and Commission Business, and are ready at all times to accommodate the public, by receiving all goods that may be consigned to them,

CHARLES ALLEN,
JOHN KELLY.

Aug. 9 no67-tf

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between N. N. Davis and C. P. Williams, (Tailors,) doing business in the name of Davis & Williams was, on the 6th of July, dissolved by mutual consent.

N. N. DAVIS,
C. P. WILLIAMS.

Aug. 30, '43-18-3w

LET US DO AS WE OUGHT.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity that he has recently commenced the Blacksmithing business in his stone shop where he will be happy to accommodate all that favor him with a call; and feeling as he does that he can and will give general satisfaction to all reasonable men, as he has a journeyman of long experience. The subscriber will furnish stock to any amount, if wished, on the most reasonable terms; at very little above St. Louis prices.

N. B. All orders from the country promptly attended to. Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work and a small quantity of cash will not be refused.

EDWIN D. WEBB.

Nauvoo, Aug. 9, 1843. 67-3m.

GUSTAVUS HILLS,
WATCH-MAKER
AND
JEWELLER,
At the New Brick Shop, near the Temple.

TAVERN STAND

FOR sale in Appenoose, Hancock county, Ill., 8 miles above Nauvoo, opposite the ferry landing, leading to Iowa.—I will sell low for cash or part in good horses, one good two horse waggon will be taken. Possession given immediately. Any one wishing to settle near Nauvoo will do well to call, hit or miss, at the Tavern in Appenoose, and examine the premises. Good titles will be given.

AMOS PERRY,
SILAS PERRY.

Appenoose, July 25, 1843.

BOOTS AND SHOES

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the public generally, that he has for sale at his shop 3 doors above Mr. Mills' Tavern on Main Street, a good assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's shoes,—some very cheap, adapted to the season.—Likewise men's and boy's boots and shoes.

☞ Shoes made and repaired on short notice.

GEORGE ALLEY.

Nauvoo, June 26th, 1843. no69-3m*.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—The subscriber, having taken out letters of administration from the Judge of Probate, Hancock county, Illinois, on the estate of Hezekiah Hatch deceased late of said county, requests all claimants against said estate to present the same to him, or Court of Probate of said county, on the first Monday of Oct. 1843. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the under signed.

JEREMIAH HATCH, Jr.,
July 1, 1843. Administrator.

NAUVOO SEMINARY.

MR. Joseph N. and Miss Adelia Cole, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo that they have opened a school in the large and convenient room, in the second story of President Joseph Smith's store, on the corner of Water and Granger streets, on Tuesday the 11th inst., (July) for the instruction of male and female.

Having been long engaged as teachers of seminaries in the east on the most approved systems, they feel confident that they will be enabled to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Their most earnest and undivided attention will be paid to the instruction of those put under their charge. The strictest attention will be given to the improvement of the morals of all, and especially to those of females.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Reading writing and spelling	$2 00
English grammar & geography	2 50
Chemistry & natural philosophy	3 00
Astronomy	4 00

☞ A quarter will consist of twelve weeks or sixty-five days, and no allowance will be made for absenters unless prevented from attendance by sickness or by special agreement.

JOSEPH N. COLE,
ADELIA COLE.

July 10 n12

A FAC-SIMILE of the Plates, recently taken from a mound in the vicinity of Kinderhook, Pike County, Illinois and an account of their discovery, may be had by applying at the Printing Office. PRICE twelve and a half cents. per copy, or one dollar a dozen.

FOR SALE,

South west quarter of section 24, in township six north of range 8 west. Title good. Terms easy: apply to

L. E. REYNOLDS.
Burlington Iowa.

June 27th, 1843-tf.

WOOD! WOOD!!

WE would respectfully notify those who have promised us wood, that we are in want of it; and if they are as willing to fulfil as they were to make promises, we shall be supplied with an abundance of this indispensible article soon.—*Wood we must* have before we can go on with our Stereotype Foundary, and expect those concerned will, on seeing this friendly notice, supply our wants by fulfilling their engagements.

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.

June 7th, 1843.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT eighty acres of land in section twenty seven, township seven north, range eight west, four and a half miles from the Temple. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the La Harpe road.

Z. PULSIPHER.

June 14, 1843.—tf.

Cabinet Manufactory.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Nauvoo and surrounding country, that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Light Stands of all kinds, and all other articles in his line, which he will sell on as reasonable terms as any Cabinet-maker in the west. Shop on Parley street east of Main.

N. B. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

JOHN HATFIELD.

Nauvoo, June 14, 1843.—6m

LIME.

TO THE CITIZENS OF NAUVOO.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, that he has commenced burning LIME, and will keep on hand a constant supply during the present season, which he will sell cheaper than the cheapest.

WM. NISWANGER.

Nauvoo, June 17, 1843.-tf.

N. B, All kinds of country Produce, or Store Goods will be taken in exchange for lime, at his kilns, at the Temple Stone Quarry, on Main Street.

A CARD.

A. NEIBAUR SURGEON DENTIST.

Teeth inserted, $2,00 a tooth.

Office, on Water st. 4th block east of Main st. Charges moderate.

June 14-6m.

NOTICE.

SOMETIME in April or May last, the S. B. Maid of Iowa left with the subscriber a Feather Bed, two Pillows and one Bed Quilt which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges.

JOSEPH SMITH.

Nauvoo, August 26th, 1843.

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the surrounding country, that he has established a rope manufactory in this city, where he intends to manufacture Cordage of every description, bed cords, clothe lines, chalk lines &c., which he will sell at St. Louis prices. He intends keeping an assortment of the above mentioned articles constantly on hand. Any person wishing to purchase will do well to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.

HOWARD EGAN.

April 26, 1843. 52—tf

SPINNING WHEELS!

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the public, that he is now manufacturing

Spinning Wheels

of all descriptions, and all other articles for the manufacturing of cloths, such as reels, swifts and looms. Also bed-steads of various descriptions. Also all kinds of turning done at shortest notice as he has a turning lathe propelled by steam in Messrs. W. & W. Laws' steam mill; he will accommodate the citizens with all kinds of turning, such as bed-stead posts, table legs, wooden bowls, and columns for buildings of every description; also carriage, cart, and waggon wheels, &c. &c. And for the accommodation of those who must necessarily have many of the above articles, as times are hard he would say to those who have no cash he will take in payment, for the above articles produce of various descriptions, such as wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes, also butter and cheese, lumber of various descriptions, store pay, in fact any thing wanted to eat or wear, to accommodate the *poor*. For information for the above places, call at Messrs. Laws' store or steam mill, or at his shop opposite the printing office.

SIDNEY ROBERTS.

May 24 1843. tf.

FOR SALE.

A FARM of eighty acres of Land, in south-east quarter of section Twenty-one, township seven north, range eight west, about four miles from the Temple; the farm is well fenced, forty acres in cultivation. Log house and stables.

For further particulars, enquire of

aug. 9 67-tf. Z. PULSIPHER.

150 SACKS GROUND ALUM SALT just received and for sale by

ALLEN & KELLY.

Nauvoo, August 16th 1843.-68-tf.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the Hancock Circuit Court made at the May term, 1843, of said court, the undersigned will sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, on the s e qr of section seventeen, in township six, north of range eight, west of the fourth principal meredian, on the 12th day of October next, between the hours of ten o'clock a m, and five o'clock p m, of the same day, the following described real estate, to wit:

The s e qr of section eighteen; the n e qr of section eight; the north half of section nine, and the s e qr of section seventeen, in township six, north of range eight, west of the fourth principal meredian.—The s e qr of section ten, in township eight, north of range three, west of said meredian; the s e qr of section two, in township seven north of range three, west of said meredian, and the s e qr of section twenty-eight, in township fifteen, north of range three, west of said meredian.

The terms of said sale; a credit of six and twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, and executing a mortgage on the purchased premises to secure the purchase money.

HUGH RHODES, Adm'r
of Eric Rhodes, deceased.

Carthage, Aug. 23d, 1843-18-6w

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a decretal order of the Circuit Court, in and for the county of Hancock and state of Illinois, pronounced at the May term of said court, A D, 1843, in a certain suit in Chancery then pending in said court to foreclose mortgage, wherein the Trustees of schools of township three, north of range eight, west, in the county of Hancock and state of Illinois, for the use of the inhabitants of said township were complainants, and Martha L. Wilcox, Elizabeth Wilcox, Lewis R. Wilcox, Virginia Wilcox, John R. Wilcox, Thomas C. Sharpe Hannah Sharpe, and Benjamin F. Marsh, Cyrus Felt and John D. Mellen, administrators, of the estate of John R. Wilcox, deceased, late of said county of Hancock, and William D. Abernathy were defendants. I, Henry Stephens, a commissioner appointed by said court in said decretal order, shall on Saturday the 23d day of September next, between the hours of ten o'clock a m, and six o'clock p m, of the same day, expose to sale at the Warsaw House, kept by Samuel Fleming, in the town of Warsaw and county and state aforesaid, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, the following described premises, situate in the county of Hancock and state of Illinois, and known and described as follows, to wit:—The s e qr and the east half of the n w qr of section sixteen, township three north, range eight, west of the fourth principal meredian;—also, lot number one, in block number fifteen, in said town of Warsaw, together with all and singular the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining.

HENRY STEPHENS,
Commissioner in Chancery.

Warsaw, 30th Aug. A D, 1843—18-4w

SECOND ARRIVAL.

RECEIVED, by the Steamers Osage, Oak, and Rapids, at Lyon's old establishment on the corner of Main and Hotchkiss streets, a splendid stock of New and Genuine GOODS direct from the City of New York, and Philadelphia; and now offered low for cash at wholesale, and retail. The stock consists in part as follows: Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, and Hard-wares, Books and Stationery, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye stuffs; Boots, Shoes, Military Goods; and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Those wishing to make good investments, with their money will do well to call at Lyons' cheap cash store, on the corner of Main and Hotchkiss streets.

Nauvoo, Hancock County Ill., July 11, 1843—tf.

NAUVOO FERRY.

THE undersigned, will hereafter run a new and splendid **Steam Boat**, as a FERRY BOAT across the Mississippi river, between Nauvoo and Montrose, for the accommodation of emigrants, travellers, citizens, and their effects. And they solicit the patronage of a discerning public to sustain the company in this laudable enterprize. The coverience will be great, the accommodation good, and the passage sure, without having to lay by for wind or weather, save when the river is under bonds—*of ice*. The prices will be regulated by an ordinance of the City Council. Live and let live is the desire of the public's servants,

D. JONES, & Co.

May 17th 1843. 3n-6m.

C. A. WARREN & HIGBEE.
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery.

Office situated on the corner of Knight and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.

Nauvoo, May 24d, 1843, tf.

BACHMAN & SKINNER.
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

WILL attend to any business in their profession in the Circuit and Supreme Courts. Offices—in the Court House Carthage, and at Nauvoo, near the Temple. 3m *no 51.

SHERMAN'S
MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, Lasitude and nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittant fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER,

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbargo, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12hf cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community

☞ A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by

J. SNIDER,
Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo.

(22-y1.)

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC GILDING and PLATING in all its varieties at the New Brick Work Shop, near the Temple, by Gustavus Hills.

WANTED—Old Gold and Silver in exchange for work.

LIME! LIME!!

THE undersigned, intends to keep constantly on hand at the upper end of Main street, near the river, the above article, which he will sell as cheap as the *cheapest* for *cash* or will exchange it for most kinds of country produce. He has now on hand two Kilns, satisfactor to any in this city, and flatters himself by his experience in manufacturing to suit all who may favor him with their patronage. Call and see before you purchase elsewhere.

PETER SHIRTS.

Nauvoo, May 31st, 1843-6m

STRAYED FROM THE TEMPLE

ABOUT two months ago a dark brown Cow, white face, carries her head high, lop horned, bright eye, a white spot on one hind foot, white on the end of the tail, white bag, rather short teats, nine years old last spring, she was expected to calve in a few days when she went away; she is not a very large Cow but pretty stout built.

ALSO, a black Cow, white face, white feet, lower part of tail white, had a dirty red and white band on her horns across her forehead, she was very poor when she went away, gave a little milk, had no calf, rather a small sized Cow, and about seven years old as near as can be remembered.

Whoever will give information of either or both of the Cows to the Temple Committee or the Temple Recorder, or will bring them to the Temple will do us a favor, and if they desire it a reasonable compensation shall be allowed for trouble and expenses.

The descriptions are as near as can be remembered, but only having them here a little while it may possibly not be exactly correct.

WM. CLAYTON,
Temple Recorder.

Nauvoo, July 21st, 1843.

LOOK HERE.

I would say to emigrants, and all the brethren, that I have a few lots on hand that I will sell very cheap, as I am going on my mission soon, and wish to sell before I go.

Also. I have lots with buildings on them. If any one wishes for a good store building near the Temple, I can accommodate them.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Nauvoo, May 3, 1843. no1tf.

ALMON BABBIT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

WILL practice in the several Courts in the fifth judicial district, and throughout the State. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.

Macedonia Hancock co. Ill. }
July 4th 1843-tf. }

GEO. P. STILES,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

WILL Practice law in the several Courts of this State, will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his profession, promptly, and with the strictest fidelity. He can, at all times, be consulted at his office, situated on the corner of Khights and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.

Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. 1843.

no 42 tf.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

THE subscribers have just recieved a quantity of books of various descriptions, of which are the following:

SCHOOL BOOKS.

The Eclectic Primer, Ray's Eclectic Arithmetic, The Eclectic Spelling Book, Eclectic 1st Reader, Eclectic 2nd Reader, Eclectic 3rd Reader, Eclectic 4th Reader, Ray's Little Arithmetic, Olney's Geography and Atlas, also a large lot of Webster's Elementry Spelling Books.

ALSO,

Pocket and School Bibles, Day Books, Ledgers, Journals, Record Books, Pocket Journals, and other Blank Books of various descriptions, School Writing, Books, Millenial Star, published by P. P. Pratt, an assortment of Writing Paper, Slates, Pencils, Wafers, Quills, Lead Pencils, Ever Pointed Pencils, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by the subscribers at their Book Store in the Printing Office, cheap for CASH.

The subscribers are also prepared to carry on the business of

BOOK BINDING,

in all its various branches; and having employed skillfull, and experienced workmen, they are prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of our PRICES.

Quartos	half	Bound	plain	1,50
do	do	do	neat	2,00
do	whole	bound	plain	2,00
do	do	do	neat	2,50
Octavo	full	bound	plain	1,00
do	do	do	neat	1,50
do	hf	bound	plain	0,75
do	do	do	neat	1,00
do	do	do	extra	1,37
Twelves	full	bound	plain	62
do	do	do	neat	87
do	hf	bound	plain	50
do	do	do	neat	75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

Among the variety of stationary which we have just received, are several dozen of Mason's Sacred Harp, and Kirkham's Grammars.

Also, blank deeds may be had at the printing office.

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.

Nauvoo, May 3, 1843. no1